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CHERNYSHEV CONTENDS NUCLEAR-FREE WORLD ATTAINABLE

LD311719 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 31 TASS -- Military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The outgoing year 1986 will go down in history as a year of change in mankind's mentality. A sharp turn has taken place in the concepts of the possible and the impossible, the attainable and the unattainable: The world has learned that it is possible to avert the threat of nuclear annihilation. Can anything be more encouraging and inspiring than the prospect of approaching the year 2000 without nuclear arms, without any weapons of mass destruction altogether? The Soviet program of attaining a nuclear-free world, set forth in the January 15, 1986 statement by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, offers a concrete and realistic road following which mankind can reach this great aim within a historically short period of time.

Let us reall for how long some people in the West tried to portray the Soviet program as "totally unrealistic" and as "propaganda", contended that the world has now split into those who believe in it and those who do not. But now it is absolutely clear to all that these times are gone and it can be firmly said that the world has split, clearly and precisely into exponents and opponents of nuclear disarmament. The overwhelming majority of the population in the world has realised that there exists a real possibility of destroying the nuclear sword threatening the very existence of civilisation. And it is only those who dream of military superiority, who make a profit on the arms race, who have grown accustomed to nuclear arms and dream of using them in their egoistic aims oppose the Soviet program.

A considerable contribution to awareness of the attainability of a nuclear-free world was made by the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik. First of all because at that meeting the Soviet Union presented a package of cardinal proposals based on its program of nuclear disarmament and actually being a balance of interests and concessions, an interdependence of the security interests of the sides. The Soviet side was flexible in tactics because it had a strategic plan. Secondly, the Soviet proposals proved to be so persuasive that they seriously influenced the President of the United States: In fact he was captivated by the possible closeness of a nuclear-free world. But he lacked courage, sense of responsibility and political resolve. The American side remained on its old positions eroded as they are by time and which no longer accord with present-day realities.

The "Star Wars" program stood in the way of the accords that had been all but reached and made it impossible to formalise them. And yet the world has changed. Faith has appeared and if there is faith there will emerge the forces that will eventually erect a barrier in the way of "Star Wars" and pave the road to a nuclear-free world. For the issue now is either "stellar peace" or "Star Wars", peaceful coexistence of the threat of extinction.

U.S. 'PURSUIT' OF MILITARY SUPERIORITY SCORED

PM311607 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Dec 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Major General of the Reserve F. Gontar, candidate of military sciences, under the rubric "The Facts Expose": "In Pursuit of Superiority"]

[Text] By sanctioning the entry of the 131st B-52 heavy bomber fitted with long-range cruise missiles into service as part of the strategic offensive forces, the Reagan administration committed a gross violation of the SALT I and SALT II Soviet-U.S. legal-treaty documents and de facto refused to honor them. It was immediately following Reykjavik that the United States broke completely with the SALT II treaty, which enshrined the strategic parity and served as a starting point in the quest for ways to reduce and liquidate nuclear weapons. Washington thus demonstrated that, despite its peacemaking assurances, the U.S. Administration continues to rely on crude force and the nuclear fist, and that its expectations of victory in a nuclear war remain the foundation of U.S. military doctrine. Evidence of this is also contained in a statement by Pentagon chief C. Weinberger, who said bluntly that all measures by the United States are aimed at attaining superiority over the USSR in a nuclear war and the completion of such a war on conditions advantageous for the United States.

In their pursuit of the specter of military superiority, the U.S. ruling circles are building up their efforts for the complete implementation of the so-called "comprehensive strategic program for America's rearmament." In line with this program, Washington is implementing at an accelerated pace the modernization of all components of the strategic "triad." It must be mentioned that by way of justifying his militarist preparations and the redpudiation of the SALT II treaty, R. Reagan continues to insist that, during the decade before he took over as President (1981), the United States had been "inactive" and had taken a stance of "restraint." But these claims are, to put it mildly, a deliberate untruth and meant for uninformed people. In actual fact, it was precisely in that period of so-called "restraint" that the United States became the first to embark on the mass MIRVing of its ICBM's. As a result of this "inactivity," the number of combatant charges on U.S. strategic missiles increased several-fold.

The White House would also rather keep silent about the fact that, as a result of the modernization carried out on Minuteman-3 ICBM's (each with three individually targeted warheads) over the last few years, their nuclear yield and accuracy of fire have almost doubled.

Flight tests of the new high-accuracy MX ICBM (each one with 10 warheads of 600 kilotons each) are at the final stage. The Pentagon has started the combat deployment of these missiles without waiting for the outcome of the tests. Full-scale development [razrabotka] of the new Midgetman (mobile) ICBM is simultaneously in progress, and up to 1,000 units are planned for deployment.

In its desire to give the naval forces a capability of delivering a first "disabling" strike, the Pentagon continues the large-scale fitting of surface ships and nuclear-powered submarines with Tomahawk long-range cruise missiles. The building of "Ohio" class SSBN's, each one with 24 launch installations, is proceeding at an accelerated pace. Eight such submarines are under construction at present, and up to 20 are planned to be built in the nineties. It is well known that, starting in 1989, these submarines will be armed with highly accurate Trident-2 first-strike missiles.

Measures are also being implemented to improve the combat potential of the strategic "triad's" aviation component. As R. Reagan declared, the further buildup of the number of strategic bombers fitted with long-range nuclear cruise missiles will continue regardless of any limitations. Having broken the SALT II treaty, the Washington administration continues to refit the B-52 bombers with long-range air-launched cruise missiles. Each aircraft can carry up to 20 such missiles. A total of more than 190 B-52 bombers are planned to be refitted with these missiles. Series production of the new B1-B heavy bombers has started. The U.S. Air Force plans to have 100 such aircraft in service by 1989, each one of them capable of carrying up to 30 cruise missiles. Development [razrabotka] of the ATB "invisible" heavy bomber is proceeding at accelerated pace. Flight tests of this aircraft are planned to begin already in 1987 so that, by the mid-nineties, 130 bombers of this type could be in service.

The B1-B and ATB aircraft will be the foundation of the U.S. strategic aviation in the future. In its desire to enhance the combat potential of these aircraft, the United States is completing the development [razrabotka] of a new nuclear cruise missile for them, a so-called "second generation" missile codenamed ACM. In terms of its tactical and technical specifications, it is substantially superior to the ALCM currently in service. The use of lightweight high-strength alloys in building the missile and a new high-energy fuel have resulted in almost doubling the ACM's flight range up to 4,500 km. Series production has started, and ACM's are expected to come into service in 1987-1988. A total of some 1,500 new missiles are planned to be manufactured in just a few years.

In addition to the cruise missiles, the Pentagon is planning the creation [sozdaniye] of 1,900 new SRAM II air-to-surface supersonic ballistic missiles for strategic bombers, which will replace the SRAM missiles currently in service.

The SALT II treaty was a serious obstacle for the implementation of all these extensive militarist programs in the sphere of building up strategic offensive weapons. This is why Washington decided to get rid of it. The overstepping of the limits set by the SALT II treaty will lead to an unrestrained arms race, which was evidently what the U.S. military-industrial complex bosses calculated on. But U.S. security will not increase as a result of this. By building up the mountains of weapons, and primarily nuclear weapons, the U.S. rulers are seriously jeopardizing the whole world, including their own country.

NEW FILM ON REYKJAVIK TALKS SCREENED IN MOSCOW

LD181833 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 18 TASS -- "What Reykjavik has been: A stage upward towards non-nuclear peace or a return to yesterday?" is the question asked by Soviet publicist Nikolay Shishlin and documentary film director Vladimir Konovalov in the new film "A Difficult Dialogue at Reykjavik." It was first screened in Moscow today. The film is a story of the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the tense atmosphere around that meeting.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL REVIEWS 1986 DEVELOPMENTS

PM311511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Year of Restructuring, Year of Renewal"]

[Text] Here we are, taking our leave of the old year. The final leaf is about to fall from its calendar. Before the clocks chime midnight, let us stop for a minute, look back at what we have lived through, and glance at the path traveled in 1986. With what did it present us? How many joys and hopes did it give? What problems did it pose? Probably everyone will have his own reckoning here. However, the year also has a common denominator for us all.

Let us recall the days when winter turned into spring in 1986, when the 27th CPSU Congress was held in Moscow. The country -- and not just our country but the entire planet -- followed its work with tremendous attention. The Soviet Communists' forum gave answers to the mot complex and most burning questions of the present day. It gave profound Leninist meaning to the essence of our age. It oultined a realistic program of creation whcih organically combines the greatness of the aims of communist building with people's specific needs and aspirations. It looked years and decades into the future, determining the paths of Soviet society's movement toward a qualititively new condition.

A fresh wind of change -- these words were literally on everybody's lips during those days. Urging society to carry out renewal, the party itself set an example of a revolutionary approach to solving urgent problems. The congress not only discussed achievements and plans but exposed the sources of omissions in party work, economic leadership, and other spheres. And that lesson of truth was understood, received, and highly evaluated by the Soviet people.

The congress documents accelerated our socioeconomic development and were the key to restructuring in various spheres of life. They awakened in millions of people the sense of being the country's master. The good and very promising signs o the times include the deepening of democracy and the assertion of the principles of social justice.

The year 1986 has been a time of a serious test of our cadres. Not all have stood the test. Those who just talk about restructuring [zabaltyvayet perestroyku], drown the matter in floods of empty promises, dilattente, and bureaucratic instructions, and use their post for personal profit are having to give way to vigorous, enterprising workers who are capable of efficiently achieving the end result.

Our whole society is on the move, M.S. Gorbachev pointed out, and this movement is gathering momentum. Indeed, it is affecting more and more new sections of the population. Today no one feels remote from big-issue policy [bolshaya politika] or is indifferent to how it will be implemented. Giving all possible support and encouragement to the Soviet people's social activeness, the party persistently strives to ensure that one of its program guidelines is put into practice: Management must not only be exercised in the working people's interests but also increasingly become the direct cause of the working people themselves.

Of course, not everything in society changes as quickly as we would like. But the outgoing year clearly attests that the restructuring process that has begun is irreversible. The work style of party committees is improving and changing. Overcoming the interia of past years and the discrepancy between word and deed, they are abandoning old routines and seeking the most effective ways to resolve the key tasks of development.

Important changes are occurring in the economy. Along with the increasing efficiency of plan leadership and the improvement of centralized management, the limits of the independence of enterprises and associations are being extended. The positive trends in the national economy are gradually being consolidated. The highest industrial production growth in the eighties has been achieved during the past months of 1986. There is also progress in the work of the agroindustrial complex. The gross grain yield totaled approximately 210 million metric tons -- 30 million metric tons above the average annual volume in the last 5-year plan. Production and purchases of potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and livestock products increased. Measures were implemented to enhance the people's well-being, and the scale of housing construction increased.

What has been achieved today in no way means that the outgoing year of 1986 is leaving us no unresolved problems. Such problems exist in industry and agriculture, the social sphere, and culture. But we now have a clearer picture than before of their scale and approaches to their solution. The experience gained in the past year has enriched us with this important knowledge.

Socialism's potential and reserves are truly inexhaustible. This was demonstrated with renewed force by the congresses of the fraternal countries' parties held this year. Like the Soviet Communists' forum, they took place under the flag of renewal and dynamism, and broadened the horizons of cooperation among states united by the lofty ideals of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Now, as the last hours of 1986 are ticking away, the question which involuntarily arises is: Have things become calmer for people on our planet? No, the anxieties have not gone away, but nevertheless mankind's hopes are greater. They were born and strengthened first and foremost by the new and fundamentally important peace initiatives advanced by the USSR and the other socialist countries. Back at the beginning of 1986 the Soviet Union advanced a precise program for freeing the world of nuclear weapons in stages by the end of the current century. It met with the support of all the world's people of common sense. The Soviet state not openly urged new political thinking -- it is translating it into concrete decisions and actions. This was shown particularly graphically by the meeting in Reykjavik, where the Soviet side did everything to reach agreements which could switch on the "green light" on the road to a nuclear-free world. And the Washington administration, feeling the "breath" of the military-industrial complex at its back, was solely to blame for the fact that a historic chance was missed. However, Reykjavik not only gives a reminder of unused opportunities. From the vantage point of Reykjavik it can be seen that there are paths opening up prospects for mutual accords capable of diverting the war threat from the entire globe. And the USSR is persistently struggling and will struggle for this. No serious politician in the West can question the sincerity of our peace initiatives. Soviet nuclear test sites have now been silent for more than 500 days. And now, as is clear from the recent statement by our government, how long the Soviet moratorium lasts depends solely on the United States.

A great deal happened in 1986. Its annals include pages from the struggle of the world's peoples for peace, social progress, and national liberation. At the same time the year has also left behind gloomy evidence of imperialism's crimes. But mankind continues to live in confidence of the victory of light and reason.

The year is departing, and everybody bidding it farewell takes a mental look back. So, let us dream around our festive trees, cast off our cares for a while, relax a little. Then back on the road. May next year's roads lead you, dear friends, to accomplishments, successes, and happiness!

PART TWO OF ARBATOV INTERVIEW WITH INDIAN JOURNAL

BK211505 Madras THE HINDU in English 29 Nov 86 p 8

[Second of two-part interview with Georgiy Arbatov of USSR Academy of Sciences by special correspondent Manoj Joshi in New Delhi -- date not given]

[Text] Question: How do you assess the post-Reykjavik scenario in the U.S. and Western Europe? Do you see any changes in the position of West European countries away from stated goals of arms control?

Answer: It was a moment of truth, it demanded truth from all. It has shown everyone's real intentions. All people tended to speak of the horrors of nuclear war but when suddenly we opened the door and people could see it was possible to achieve a non-nuclear world then a lot of them shied away under different pretexts. I don't blame them really, they just have to think it over to understand it deeper. Some for instance fear that conventional war will then play a greater role and this will make war more possible because everyone is afraid of the consequences of a nuclear war and they don't have such a fear of a conventional war. Then, the USSR has a clear conventional weapons superiority. But I will add here that George Shultz (the U.S. secretary of state) and then Donald Regan (the White House chief of staff) have actually conceded lately that conventional superiority is not such a problem and that NATO can face the USSR. And for the first time they stated the truth. The second point is that Gorbachev's proposal (for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000) was not just a matter of doing away with nuclear weapons only and to allow the arms race to continue in some new sphere, but a very big step towards a new concept of security in which military force will play a much smaller role and then will diminish and be eliminated completely.

Nuclear weapons just impersonate all the evils of modern technology. We have the First World War, which scared the hell out of the world. You may recollect the 'lost generation' and the 'war to end all wars' etc. and that was a modest war by present standards. Then you have the Second World War, and we know better than anyone else what it means. You know that any war now will be much worse and the Europeans will be just as scared of a conventional war and I think the world in general ought to be as well. You now have non-nuclear explosives which in some cases are not distinguishable from the nuclear ones. Then you have the environmental issues, you know Europe has 150 nuclear reactors, there is so much petroleum, gasoline products stored there as well as, a lot of chemical factories, etc., you could ruin the environment.

We don't want to merely replace the nuclear danger with some other danger -- chemical or biological or something new -- that may be invented like meteorological warfare or geological warfare or something like that. Gorbachev's proposals were really the kind of great steps required to do something about this militarised world, steps that are vitally needed for the well-being of everyone. Therefore, we proposed this summer in Budapest deep cuts in conventional forces as well. This was a formal proposal of the Warsaw Pact countries and we have not yet received any response from the NATO countries.

Q: General Secretary Gorbachev has been stressing that the vital tasks before the USSR are of reconstructing and restructuring its economy. There is also a stress as evidenced in the Vladivostok speech about a recognition of the plurality of Asian societies. Does this mean that the USSR will turn inwards or that there will be a deemphasis in its commitments to the national liberation movements and the support to the lesser developed countries of the world?

A: I do not think that the USSR will become isolationist. The set of priorities worked out by our leadership will not make us passive but call for a very active foreign policy which will enable us to create an international environment and make it possible for our country as well as other countries to concentrate most of their resources and attention on their internal affairs and building up their economy, improving their educational systems and developing their democratic system and even moral development of the country. So this calls for a more active policy.

Unless we fight the adverse trends in the world these days, we will get into big trouble. I think we are living in a situation in which we don't need to do anything special to get into big trouble. It's enough not to do anything. The trends that are working will bring you to this precipice on their own. Therefore you can see that it requires great activity to changes these trends, it is a fact of survival.

The second part of your question with regard to acceptance of Asian societies and nations, well, it has already been part of our policy, for some time now, the idea of peaceful coexistence was put forward 30 years ago.

I think one has to understand that the liberation movements that we talked of in the 1950s or 60s were something different -- a phase of the decolonisation process. Now you have this problem in much smaller parts of world such as South Africa, it is not a global problem. It doesn't mean that all the problems are settled or that there is no neocolonialism. There are a lot of other problems and the situation doesn't look so hopeless as at this time. So the way we look at is that we are natural allies of developing countries, we have no differences of interest. We are for their development. We don't see any different goals and we feel we have moral commitments to them.

Q: Will the USSR be patient after January 1987 when its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing runs out?

A: I hope we can cling to it as long as we can until it doesn't endanger our security. I am not in a position to state as to when this situation will be reached. I hope it has not been reached. But it will not be an easy decision. I think Gorbachev looks at it in the same way. Unless the resumption of nuclear tests are absolutely necessary to ensure security, he will not be eager to start them. How it will be I can't say. There are two sets of people not very happy with the moratorium, one set is those who have plans for peaceful nuclear explosions and the other set is people with some of the military programmes. It is not very easy for us to see the U.S. modernising its arsenals while for the past one-and-a-half years we have not done any testing.

Q: Do you have any special observations on Indo-USSR ties?

A: I have to remind you I'm not a specialist on India. But for me Indo-USSR relations are a global issue. Here Indian foreign policy plays a major role, a political one and even a moral one. In this sense I think our relations are very important not only to both of us but they also generate a lost of hopes in the international community as well because I don't think that even very bad or suspicious people can suspect something bad will result from good Indo-USSR ties.

Q: We have seen for the last six years a very conservative and right-wing foreign policy establishment running things in the U.S. However, the economy still seems to be in trouble and the Reagan 'revolution' is not quite in place. How does the USSR view the future in the U.S.?

A: I would be the last to underestimate the U.S.' economic, military, and political capability. At the same time I cannot imagine how the Americans can afford to pursue the policies they have pursued for the last six years for another six years, even from an economic point of view, I cannot understand, it is almost a miracle how the Reagan administration has managed to go on for so long, it is a tribute to the Teflon capability of Reagan and his personal popularity with the people and of course sheer luck! At the proper moment the oil prices dropped and a lot of other things happened. But you can't continue to depend on luck, you run out of it and I have a feeling that they are entering a period of disarray, and difficulties. This doesn't make me too happy because I don't know what will be the consequences of it. You never know with such countries.

Politically, without doubt, the President has entered into a period of decline for natural reasons. In two years he will be out. For example if you tell some one that you will die in two years on this particular date, you can imagine what will happen. This is the time when some people desert the boss, and opponents become bolder and you know of course that the American press was unusually timid and kind to him. I think this will change as well. So I think the watershed was the midterm election earlier this month. My understanding of American internal policy is that this was the last time the President was needed by many people. He won't be needed any more; he tried to help them and this did not really work. But then this coincided with Iran and other troubles. In the economy also you can see that you cannot just overspend without bothering about the consequence.

Of course you don't expect a collapse of the U.S., or it becoming a great liberal country or something. I don't know what will happen. I think they have also reached the limits of their dominance in technology. People around the world have a great respect on this score; but I think they have sometimes undue admiration for America as a technological power and just now we see deterioration even in this area. A recent Congressional study indicates that the U.S. trade of high-tech goods has shifted from an active balance to a passive balance. They had an active balance of $27 billions in 1980, it was $4 billion last year. It will be minus $2 billions this year and this is high-tech alone.

Q: There is some talk that the SDI is somehow linked to the U.S. desire to retain its edge in high-tech industries. What is your view?

A: More than pumping in money it is also linked to pumping away brains from the rest of the world to the U.S. I have talked to many Americans, they are very concerned. In many key industries like computers, optics, lasers, new materials, they buy off all talent from all the countries in the world. These people don't even join companies like the IBM, companies which played such a tremendous role in technological development. Now they go to this futile project from which cannot get any spinoffs because they are such exotic fields, so there can hardly be anything for civilian economy. They have 100 full time people to recruit people in the U.S. Even the U.S. universities are in trouble because the best people are leaving them. They do the same with Japan and with India. It is a thing for which all will have to pay a price and it is unforgivable stupidity.

Q: Do you see a situation where the U.S. will push West Germany and Japan to militarise further? They have been pushing them for the last five years. Nakasone (the Japanese prime minister) for one is interested in bypassing the constitutional limits placed on this in his country with regard to nuclear weapons etc. This could be one way of reducing their own expenditure.

A: I don't rule out a shift. But I don't think they (the Japanese and the West Germans) will fall into this trap. I have spoken to many Japanese and I hear different things. Some of them think that the SDI is as much against the USSR as against Japanese trade and export industries. One has to understand what is meant under SDI, of course there will be some research in super-computers, optics, lasers and other fields but I don't think that the idea of 'astrodome defence' will survive for many years after President Reagan. And while we are against it as Gorbachev has explained it, even if it is in connection with offensive weapons it becomes an obstacle to any cuts in nuclear weapons. And second, if you concentrate so much money on research facilities and military technology, you would have a tremendous new round of the arms race in all fields nuclear and conventional and offensive and defensive and on the land and on sea. Therefore we fight against it and India also supports this position.

Q: Do you detect any likely contenders in the next American election?

A: I have been in this business for almost 20 years, I have found out that it is impossible to guess anything like this two years before the next election. I almost always make a mistake. In 1968 I couldn't guess about Nixon, or later Carter and even Reagan could not be seen on the horizon in 1978. I am very glad that the people to whom I report have become quite sophisticated and they never ask me this question!

Q: Do you think that the Reagan agenda is very much in place even today and the rightward shift in American politics as such will be around for some time?

A: Yes there was such a shift. You see the Democrats too have learnt their lessons in the last election i.e. 1984, they tried to oust Reagan and they performed poorly. But I don't know what their platform will be in 1988. The mid-term election earlier this month was fought on local and personality issues despite Reagan's attempts. I don't think that the rightward shift can be viewed as a constant factor in the coming years. You know many of the steps taken by the Reagan administration would have been done by any incoming administration at that point in time. There was a lot of unnecessary bureaucracy, cumbersome procedures, I think this was on the cards, tax reform requirements and so on. It will turn out that this reform is not ideal some time later.

REAGAN DELIVERS NEW YEAR ADDRESS TO SOVIET PEOPLE

LD010844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0705 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan addressed the Soviet people on radio on the occasion of the New Year. He said in particular:

On the occasion of the New Year I turn to you with a New Year message from the American people to the peoples of the Soviet Union. The time of New Year festivities is the time of love and hope as well as the time of meditation and expectation, the time when the American people, just like the people of all countries, gather in the circle of family and friends to think with hope about the future. It is precisely with this, that I would like to turn to you, the Soviet people, and share with you our hopes for the future -- our hopes for peace on earth, our hopes for goodwill among all peoples, our hopes that we and our children will live in a happier world.

In 1986 the United States and the Soviet Union undertook considerable steps for the achievement of lasting peace. I consider that the biggest importance has to be assigned to successes. We achieved success in many respects. At the Geneva summit meeting the governments of our two countries agreed to speed up the progress of talks on all aspects of our relations, including in the sphere of reduction of nuclear arsenals and strengthening security of the two sides, assistance in respecting human rights, peaceful settlement of regional conflicts, and widening contacts between our two countries. Hence, during the months after the summit meeting, the delegations of our countries undertook protracted and considerable efforts. After that, this fall, Mr Gorbachev and I met yet again in Reykjavik in Iceland in order to study the possibilities of speeding up the progress still further. The result of this is a further step forward. According to some reactions, on some issues we achieved more progress in those 2 days than did our diplomats in the last 2 years. Yes, much still remains to be done, but the position of the two sides is now closer than it has ever been before.

In Reykjavik we arrived at agreement concerning the desirability of genuine reductions of nuclear arsenals and also of the fact that the elimination of all nuclear weapons is the final goal. We arrived at an agreement that for a start we could eliminate all the U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles and keep only small number of missiles. We also arrived at an agreement on reducing by half the number of strategic weapons in a period of 5 years and on the necessity of possessing efficient verification procedure [proverka] for any kind of final agreement. Apart from this, we discussed the approaches to strategic defense.

As you know, the President continued, we did not achieve an accord on any of the topics which conern the second 5-year period. We in the United States are ready to discuss this, or any other proposal concerning the extension of these reductions, which are related to the first 5-year period.

After the Reykjavik meeting, both sides needed some time to evaluate what was achieved and how the movement ahead should be continued. Then the United States continued this process at the negotiations in Geneva, putting forward specific proposals for implementation of the understandings achieved in Reykjavik.

Looking into the new year, we in the United States are prepared, as before, to do everything necessary to turn this enormous work into verifiable [proverka] agreements [soglasheniye]. We hope the Soviet Union will approach negotiations in the same spirit.

Peace, Reagan noted, is founded not only on the basis of agreements on arms reduction, but on understanding between peoples, too. It is not always reported in the headlines of your and our papers but the United States and the USSR have achieved progress in that sphere, as well, having expanded exchanges and other contacts between our countries. Scientific, study, cultural and personal exchanges, particularly between our young people, have broadened. We in the United States would like the expansion of these exchanges in all spheres.

At the same time, the President said that respect for the freedom and dignity of the person is the foundation on which a genuine and reliable peace between our countries should be built. Events in other countries of the world, Reagan noted further, also influence relations between our countries. We cannot forget, he said, the many tragic and bloody conflicts which are raging on our planet. Conflicts which are the cause of enormous human sufferings and which are fraught with spreading. The United States is prepared to support any serious efforts aimed at the search for peaceful settlements of regional conflicts, and we are ready to cooperate with the Soviet Union and any other country for the sake of that aim.

The United States and the Soviet Union have many complicated issues to discuss. Their solving will not be easy, but rarely is anything worth doing that is easy. In 1986 our two countries achieved progress on several of the most difficult issues. I am sure that in 1987 we will achieve more. We must continue to walk together along the path to peace, and it is a long way to peace. Peace is also a dream. It is the dream of all peoples of all countries. There is a line in some old poem: Cheerful and sad, you are always nice, like our Russian song, like the Russian soul.

The entire world knows and honors the sufferings and bravery of the Soviet people in World War II, even as the whole world knows and honors the wonderful and multifaceted legacy of your literature and art. It is a great legacy -- the result of a greatness of the soul which no sufferings are capable of breaking, which suffering has only ennobled. The soul of culture which, in its turn, has enriched all civilization. Let us, at this time of hope, listen to the voice of that soul, in which have been reflected the destinies of so many peoples and traditions. Let us listen to the voice of the soul of all mankind, to the voice which belongs to Lev Tolstoy and William Faulkner; the voice of martyrs, poets, and saints; the voice of a mother reading a prayer, which says that in the eyes of a child may be seen a prayer for peace, which speaks of the goodwill of all.

In conclusion, the President of the United States, in the name of the American people, wished all the people of our country happiness, health, and prosperity in the New Year.

GORBACHEV REPLIES TO JOURNALIST ON U.S. TIES

PM011544 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 87 First Edition pp 1,2

["M.S. Gorbachev Replies to Questions From U.S. Journalist J. Kingsbury-Smith" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Question: What would you like to tell the American people on the occasion of the New Year 1987?

Answer: I would like, first of all, to say that Soviet people want to live in peace with the Americans and do not feel any hostility toward them. [paragraph continues]

On behalf of the leadership of the USSR I could add that when working out our policy in matters of war and peace we are as honest with the American people as with our own people.

Our age -- that of nuclear weapons and high speeds, and of growing economic and political interdependence -- rules out the security of one to the detriment or at the expense of the security of another. I shall repeat once again: We can either perish together, or we can survive together. The only kind of security that is conceivable nowadays is mutual or, to be more precise, universal security.

So, whether we like one another or not, it is essential to learn to coexist, to live in peace on this tiny and very fragile planet.

Question: Are you in favor of continuing the Geneva talks between Soviet and U.S. representatives in 1987 with a view to achieving progress in matters pertaining to limiting and reducing arms?

Answer: Yes, we are. We are for talks which would cease to be fruitless and inert and would acquire real dynamism or, in a word, become real talks on reducing nuclear arms and on preventing an arms race in outer space.

We pressed for this in Reykjavik and we shall press for it still more vigorously in 1987. I am convinced that a radical turn in the talks would meet the vital interests of the American people as well.

At the same time the U.S. Administration's stand on this issue disappoints us deeply. Following the Reykjavik summit, the U.S. delegation in Geneva even moved backwards.

Although the USSR has not conducted nuclear explosions for a year and a half, the United States continued tests and declined to negotiate a full ban on them, and this despite the fact that the United States undertook to conduct such negotiations under two treaties, those dated 1963 and 1974. The defiant act of the abandonment of the important Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) by the White House was added to that in November. Deliberately and pointedly wrecking old treaties does not help the conduct of successful talks on new agreements. This is a serious problem which deserves the closest attention.

I reaffirm once again: We are for agreements on the most radical reductions in arms, both nuclear and conventional. Now the ball is on Washington's side of the court.

Question: Should the two sides show mutual flexibility, do you envision a possibility of reaching a compromise agreement during the next two years on anti-missile defense matters if there is an accord on non-deployment of space-based strategic defense system within a mutually agreed-upon period of time?

Answer: Under all conditions, nothing should be done which would erode or undermine the ABM Treaty. That would deprive us of any hopes for a reduction in nuclear arsenals and would upset strategic stability.

We are for the ABM Treaty of unlimited duration signed in 1972 being maintained, and maintained indefinitely. Article 15 of the treaty envisages only one cause for denouncing it: Extraordinary circumstances jeopardizing the supreme interests of a party to the treaty. It depends only on the two of us, the Soviet Union and the United States, for such circumstances never to occur.

We regret that the U.S. Administration adheres to a different line which allows for a possibility of the United States abandoning the ABM Treaty if it deems that advantageous to itself during the implementation of the SDI program.

The Soviet Union is not just for the preservation of the ABM Treaty but is for consolidating its regime. This is precisely what would be promoted by the accord with the United States on defining the limits on allowed laboratory research in the field of ABM, as is being suggested by the Soviet side.

This treaty is important in itself but it is doubly important because without this treaty it is impossible to come to terms on cuts in strategic nuclear arms.

So, in this issue, too, things depend not on us but on Washington. People in Washington should finally decide in utter clarity what they want: A runaway arms race or reduction and elimination of weapons? No one will do that for the U.S. Government or instead of it. A good deal depends on this choice, including for the peace and well-being of the American people. We wish peace and well-being to them, just as, of course, to all the other peoples.

FORMER CITIZENS RETURN FROM NEW YORK 29 DEC

PM301612 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 6

[A. Ivanko report: "Realization"]

[Text] On Monday 29 December a group of former Soviet citizens returned to Moscow from New York. There are about 50 of them -- people of various professions.

Flight SU-316 from New York was nearly 9 hours late, and it was late in the evening when the forer Soviet citizens were met at Sheremetyevo-II by dozens of foreign journalists -- representatives of television, radio, news agencies, and newspapers. T.Ye. Kordonskiy, a musician (many readers may remember him from the movie "Yesterday's Men" ["Byvshiye"]), says:

"I left 8 and 1/2 years ago, hoping that in the United States I would have the opportunity to play rock music for my own pleasure, but that was not how it was. I constantly had to fight for survival; I had no friends there. I did all kinds of work. How I hoped to return to the motherland..."

Many arrived bringing children. The Klever family has a son, Nikita; he is 2 years old. He was born in the United States, but his parents dreamed of his living in the USSR.

The reasons for emigrating were different for everyone -- unavailability of housing, grievances, the wish to find "paradise" in the West -- by the majority of those I spoke with acknowledge that they fell for Zionist propaganda and left the USSR at the invitation of nonexistent relatives in Israel. Only over there, in the West, did reality dawn on them.

They had made a fatal mistake, but the motherland displayed magnanimity, and it is to be hoped that they will justify the opportunity granted them to become Soviet citizens again.

The former Soviet citizens -- and I spoke with many of them -- thank the USSR Government for giving them back their motherland.

WU XUEQIAN REMARKS ON RELATIONS, TRADE CITED

LD311444 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing December 31 TASS -- In his New Year interview with the XINHUA news agency, Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, member of the Council of State, PRC foreign minister, reaffirmed China's sincere wish to better and develop relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The Chinese people, he said, have always entertained friendly feelings towards the peoples of the Soviet Union. An improvement and development of Chinese-Soviet relations is of great significance for peace and stability all over the world.

The minister also pointed out a further growth of trade, cooperation and exchanges in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields. The sum total of trade agreements signed between the two sides in 1986, as he said, has totalled 2.6 billion dollars, which is 30 percent up on the figure of 1985. The Soviet-Chinese Commission for the Economy, Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation is functioning successfully.

At the same time the minister again reiterated the PRC's stand on the so-called "three major obstacles" which are known to concern the Soviet Union's relations with third countries.

PRC CONSUL-GENERAL ON 'IMPROVEMENT' IN RELATIONS

LD311103 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 31 TASS -- "The setting up of a consulate-general of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in Leningrad and a consulate-general of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Shanghai is one of the vivid signs of the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations", stated Zhang Zhen, consul-general of the PRC in Leningrad. His interview to a correspondent of the MOSCOW NEWS weekly is published in the newspaper today.

"I have already had a meeting with Vladimir Khodyrev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet of People's Deputies. It was with great interest that I listened to his description of the present day of Leningrad and of prospects for its economic and social development".

"The truth remains indisputable that possibilities for bilateral mutually-beneficial cooperation, particularly in the economic and commercial fields, have good prospects", Zhang Zhen said.

RENMIN RIBAO CITED ON 'SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY'

PM301511 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Dec 86 p 3

[TASS report: "RENMIN RIBAO Commentary"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec -- Today's RENMIN RIBAO carries a commentary on the subject of democracy, which has been reprinted by all central newspaper in Beijing.

Recently, RENMIN RIBAO notes, much as been said about "confused" and "erroneous" reflections on the question of the term "democracy." It is worth noticing the claim that apparently "it is possible to speak of democracy without party leadership, without the socialist system," while some go as far as claiming that the capitalist system is supposedly "the democratic world of freedom" while the socialist system is "an autocratic structure" without democracy.

RENMIN RIBAO writes in this context that the "democratic system" of capitalist states is just one of he forms of domination by the bourgeoisie and serves the capitalist system. Our democracy, the newspaper goes on, is a socialist democracy, a democracy of the absolute majority of people, and it serves the socialist system. It is noted that since the time of the PRC's formation much has been done in the country on questions of developing democracy.

Turning to recent student demonstrations in a number of Chinese cities, RENMIN RIBAO notes that China's student youth has glorious revolutionary traditions. But, the newspaper points out, historical stages have been different, and the goals and tasks have also been different. The most important task now facing student youth consists of active study and support for reform, and this task is understood by the majority of young people. As a result of inadequate knowledge, however, individual students and young people commit errors in questions concerning the understanding of democracy. The newspaper condemns the slogan of "broad democracy" which has been raised by students, a slogan which in the "Cultural Revolution" years took the form of posting wall posters and gained unprecedentedly broad and abnormal popularity.

Since the third plenum of the CPC Central Committee, 11th convocation, RENMIN RIBAO asserts, major changes have occurred in the country. The people's lives and the situation in the country have improved appreciably. The "Cultural Revolution" inflicted great damage on the country's economy, and "these wounds were healed" only under the party's leadership. This achievement was no easy matter. at present the country is carrying out "the building of socialism with Chinese specifics," which is also taking place under the party's leadership.

XINHUA REPORT CITED ON BEIJING DEMONSTRATIONS

LD020941 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] According to the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY [XINHUA], public security forces detained several people, including students, who tried to provoke disorders during a demonstration in Beijing on Thursday. The agency said the demonstration was staged at the prompting of a small group of hostile-minded persons. After talking to the students, the public security forces released them.

Latest reports from the capital of the People's Republic of China say that last night the students again organized a demonstration in the center of Beijing, including the Tiananmen Square.

CPC'S HU QIAOMU WARNS OF 'THREATS TO STABILITY'

OW310633 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Text] Student demonstrations broke out again in Beijing on 30 December. Student unrest has engulfed 11 Chinese cities this month.

On 29 December, Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, said that the party and government are improving living and working conditions for students. However, he warned that necessary measures would be adopted to remove threats to stability.

KIM IL-SONG ADDRESSES DPRK PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

PM311039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Initiative"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Dec -- To prevent nuclear war and uphold peace throughout the world -- this is the most important task of the modern epoch, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, declared. Addressing the session of the republic's Supreme People's Assembly which ended here today, he said: We resolutely insist on the speediest transformation of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone. Ensuring peace in this region is of great significance for improving the situation in the Asia-Pacific region and easing international tension as a whole.

The DPRK leader proposed, in particular, the holding of high-level military-political negotiations between the North and South of the country with a view to strengthening trust between the sides and easing tension and a discussion of questions of mutual cooperation and exchange, of reducing armed forces, and of ending the arms race and large-scale military exercises. The success of such negotiations, he declared, would make it possible to open a top-level North-South dialogue on the chief questions of Korea's unification. The speaker recalled other DPRK peace initiatives and pointed to the need to withdraw U.S. troops and their nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The DPRK, Kim Il-song pointed out, will struggle resolutely for the cessation of nuclear tests, the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, and the prevention of the militarization of space and will direct its efforts against imperialism's aggressive intrigues and in defense of peace on the Korean Peninsula, in Asia, and throughout the world. The development of relations of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries in the political, economic, and cultural spheres on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is the DPRK's immutable policy.

The easing of tension and the ensuring of lasting peace, the DPRK leader emphasized, is now the priority question in the matter of implementing Korea's independent peaceful unification. He drew attention to the aggressive U.S. preparations in South Korea, whose territory has been turned into the Pentagon's nuclear base, and condemned the false propaganda about "DPRK plans to attack South Korea." We once again state most clearly that we have no intention of attacking the South, Kim Il-song said.

Dwelling on the prospects for socialist building in the DPRK, he emphasized that the achievement of the complete victory of socialism is its chief task. The speediest resolution of this task largely depends on successes in the economy and the creation of the corresponding material and technical base. It must be laid down during the years of the DPRK's Third 7-Year Plan (1987-1993).

WPK CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ASSESSES ECONOMY

PM311047 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Dec -- A routine Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee plenum has been held here which examined the tasks of developing the DPRK national economy for 1987-1993, the national economic plan for 1987, and the composition of the DPRK Government.

The plenum noted that the fulfillment of the long-term tasks of socialist building proposed by the Sixth WPK Congress and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress are the strategic goal of the new 7-year plan.

The plenum examined organizational questions. It made WPK Central Committee Politburo candidate members Yi Kun-mo and Hong Song-nam into full Politburo members. Kang Song-san, Yon Hyong-muk, Chun Pyong-ho and Choe Tae-pok were elected secretaries of the WPK Central Committee. Yi Kun-mo, Kim Hwan, and Pak Nam-ki were released from their duties as secretaries of the WPK Central Committee.

The plenum was addressed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

STEPANOV-LED DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS IN JAPAN

PM291929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Dec -- A CPSU delegation headed by V.I. Stepanov, chief of the All-Union Center for Political Education at the CPSU Central Committee, has ended its visit here at the invitation of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP).

During conversation with the JSP leadership and aktiv, there was an exchange of views on questions pertaining to the struggle for the prohibition of nuclear weapons, the prevention of the militarization of space, and the safeguarding of peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region. Both sides confirmed their desire for the further development of CPSU-JSP ties. The delegation members were received by (T. Doi), chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee.

INCREASE IN JAPANESE DEFENSE BUDGET APPROVED

OW310531 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1215 GMT 30 Dec 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] This morning the National Security Council of Japan approved the decision to reject limits of 1 percent of the GNP on military spending. The meeting of this body, which determines major issues of the country's defense policy, adopted the proposal to increase the Defense Agency budget in the coming fiscal year by 5.2 percent. The 3.5-trillion-yen allocation for military needs exceeds the framework officially established 10 years ago.

The decision opens the way to a steady increase in military spending. It is interesting that U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger was the first to welcome this decision. The Pentagon chief called this move an extremely satisfying piece of news.

As you know, for some time now the United States has been trying to get Japan to significantly increase its military efforts. Washington figures that now the Japanese Government will increase its spending on the maintenance of the dozens of U.S. bases and other military facilities in the Japanese islands.

DRA'S NAJIB CALLS FOR 15 JAN CEASE-FIRE

LD012035 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Kabul, 1 Jan (TASS) -- Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, addressing an extraordinary expanded plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, delivered a report entitled "On the Tasks of the PDPA in Implementing the Policy of National Reconciliation." The most topical and most urgent question of the party's political course has been put on the agenda, he said.

We see the struggle to achieve peace in our long-suffering land, as the first vital necessity, Najib noted, and, moreover, as giving this struggle a national character, not seen as a defeat, nor capitulation, nor surrender of our positions. Our party is roused to decisively adopting the course of speeding up national reconciliation primarily by the realization that the people are tired of the drawn-out war and are demanding a long-awaited peace and an end to the bloodshed. National reconciliation today is the fate of the people. For this we need a new way of thinking -- realistic in content and national and democratic in spirit.

The principles of a reconciliation are simple and comprehensible to everyone: a cease-fire; an abandonment of the armed struggle and bloodshed, while solving the questions of Afghanistan's present and future; ensuring a just representation of all the people within the political structure and economic life; abandoning persecution for previous political activity; general amnesty; preservation and augmentation of historical, national, and cultural traditions; respect for the sacred Islamic religion.

What are the aims of reconciliation? The main aim is peace and security; further development of the gains of the revolution; full implementation of the PDPA program of action; ensuring the independent, democratic, and progressive development of Afghanistan; creating a stable situation in Afghanistan; strengthening people's power; and loyal friendship with the Soviet Union.

In political terms, national reconciliation can only be comprehensive, pursued simultaneously in the domestic and external spheres. In the field of domestic politics, the Afghan leader said, we must boldly and openly embark upon contacts with those taking part in gangs and with neutral forces. We have accumulated a wealth of experience here. At present, 417 groups, numbering 37,000 people, are conducting talks with the organs of people's power. In the current year [year beginning 20 March 1986] 8,000 people have come over to the side of the DRA. In the present situation this aspect of the struggle takes on a particularly effective nature. It will have to be given unremitting attention in the future.

Najib pointed out the importance of involving the leaders and figures of authority in the area inhabited by the Pushtun tribes, and also in Nuristan and Hazarehjat, in cooperation with the people's power and permitting the groups retaining neutrality to create local organs of power. Attention must be paid to the armed groups occupying passive and neutral positions. They have to be drawn into organizational arrangements, right up to the creation of local management bodies with their participation, under conditions of ensuring state links with them.

Decisive moves need to be taken toward a dialogue with those political forces in opposition which may accept a compromise with the people's power, and active contacts need to be made with prominent figures in the former regimes and with the "Islamic parties" which tend to follow an independent line. At present, he added, the creation of a coalition government, with the participation of representatives of the above-mentioned groups, is a possibility.

Our party and the revolutionary authorities, Najib continues, are concerned over the fact that thousands of Afghans are still living in deprivation in foreign lands. Many of them have been deceived, are broken in spirit, and, in the hands of the enemies of the people, have become a blind tool for achieving their mercenary, egoistic aims. We call upon them to return to the homeland and become involved in building a new life in their own country. A directorate is being set up under the Council of Ministers to work with them, and special socioeconomic programs are being drawn up to provide a large number of new jobs for the repatriates and to allocate them housing.

We have no wish to exclude from the national reconciliation process the various political groups of a centrist and monarchic persuasion, or the leaders of armed antigovernment groups operating abroad. I have already spoken about the possibility of forming a government of national unity, and the reconciliation work could be combined with nationwide discussion on the draft constitution so that representatives of the opposite side could also put forward their proposals.

Elections to organs of local power, open to representatives of the opposition, can become an important means of reconciliation. In the long term it could be possible to elect the most prominent figures of the opposition to the National People's Council. In the name of preventing new evil, we consider it possible to move toward meeting the numerous requests and wishes of Afghan people concerning an amnesty for imprisoned persons who have sincerely given up carrying out hostile acts against the revolution.

The main working organ of reconciliation will be special commissions comprising authoritative people, elders, mullahs, and representatives of party and state bodies of neutral and opposite sides. The leaders of the commissions will, as a rule, also be chairmen of corresponding organizations of the National Fatherland Front. We expect that the commissions will have many concrete questions requiring effective discussion. The special commissions will be empowered to convene peace assemblies in order to resolve the main question -- the signing of a protocol on reconciliation. Then the protocols will be passed to a special commission of a province for confirmation, where they will obtain the force of law. At the final stage it is planned to hold an all-Afghan peace assembly.

In the words of the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, national reconciliation begins with a nationwide cease-fire to be proclaimed on 15 January. But the cessation of fire, Najib added, does not depend upon just one side. He who fired at us yesterday should know: We will not cease fire in order to make fraticidal bloodshed easier for others. Those who continue to fire will receive a convincing rebuff. Moreover, it will require the efforts of party and state bodies in all localities, and the commands of units and subunits of the armed forces for the cease-fire to become durable, reliable, and at the same time create conditions for dialogue with the opposition.

A cease-fire is a most important and necessary step toward peace, but only a preliminary step. In order to ensure a stable peace we need an agreement by all the people on the question of how to organize the just and properly representative running of our common, joint home, Afghanistan. And let no one seek bogus pretexts to wreck negotiations, to evade them, and once again to open up fraticidal fire. In the social, political, and economic spheres we are prepared to give each of the opposing forces a real opportunity to express themselves and their specific interests on the basis of peaceful coexistence and cooperation, he said. We must clearly see the goal we are setting ourselves. It is to ensure and guarantee for Afghanistan the status of a sovereign, nonaligned, and independent state.

We are convinced that the status of Afghanistan as proposed by us meets the aspirations of all Afghans -- the representatives of the opposing side, the representatives of nonrevolutionary forces, and compatriots abroad. Our goal is a common one, and it leads to peace, not to the prolonging of war. Moreover, something else should be clear: Progress toward justice and a better life will not stop.

According to Najib, the desire for national reconciliation is natural, and it clearly stems from the essence of the socioeconomic policy of the PDPA and the DRA Government. We have done a great deal in this sphere in recent years and have achieved the main goal -- we have averted economic ruin and we have prevented a fall in the people's standard of living. The state sector, in which 40,000 jobs conforming to present-day standards are created every year, is developing at a confident pace. This is a political as well as production factor, a vivid indicator of society's concern for the worker. About 90 billion afghanis have been invested in the national economy in the last 5 years. This sum exceeds the amount of capital allocations under all the state development programs prior to the April revolution. The party and government are steadfastly guided by constant concern for the people. One quarter of state investments in this period went into the development of social services. In the current 5-year plan period, sums allocated to education, and medical, cultural, and consumer services will reach 31 percent of all investments. And we intend to achieve this growth in wartime conditions. Our social policy, in a graphic and concrete manner, demonstrates to the people which type of rule brings them peace and prosperity, and which brings them war and an unsettled future.

What can those waging war against us, those inspiring this war and materially supporting it, set against our peaceful plans? Only destruction, loss of life, and uncertainty about tomorrow. They would like to see Afghanistan always fettered by the age-old chains of economic backwardness and obedient to the will of the purse of international imperialism. But our people have made the right choice. We offer creative construction. We will proceed along the path of national reconciliation, not for a moment renouncing our economic gains. We say frankly that all hopes of undermining the rule of the people by military means are fruitless. The Afghan people have only one nationwide internal enemy -- economic backwardness. But it will not be victorious.

The Afghan leader pointed out the traditionally important role of the Muslim clergy in the life of the country. He noted that popular traditions, including the Islamic religion, are to become the unifying platform of national reconciliation.

He dwelt on the tasks of the young Afghan working class and the peasantry. He said that in order to bring the peasants over to the side of the state powers a new approach to the conduct of a reform of land and water resources is needed. We should not forget that agrarian reform is not a run-of-the-mill, momentary, technical act of copying out documents on the land-holding law, but the conduct of far-reaching social and economic change; in other words -- a social process. Drawing up documents establishing quotas, in line with the interests and aspirations of all strata of landowners and peasants, has been made incumbent upon the DRA Council of Ministers. After enumerating specific forms of possible transformations in the agrarian sector, he said: The winter tribal home is the center of the work ahead, and reconciliation should begin here.

Najib pointed to the need to more widely attract national entrepreneurs to make active, creative efforts. We support the development and flourishing of trade, he said. A merchant is an emissary of peace. Let us trade rather than fight!

An important role in reconciliation belongs to the tribes, Najib continued. If the tribes will help us to protect the borders with Pakistan, then real conditions will have been created for a fraternal dialogue without any outside influence. People's power is doing a great deal for the tribes and will do even more. He expressed the hope that the tribes would declare their tribal areas to be zones of peace and security.

The Afghan leader stressed that in recent times the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government had noticeably increased their interest in teachers, doctors, and scientists. Lecturers' salaries had been raised, and the first Afghan academicians had made their appearance. The intelligentsia, he added, must help us to lead the popular masses out of the impasse of fratricidal warfare.

Najib went on to dwell on the international aspects of the policy of national reconciliation. The new cause -- unique and unprecedented in world history -- on which we are embarking, he declared, is part of a new political philosophy and new political thinking. The whole world is now following the events in Afghanistan, and we must make active use of any favorable opportunity. Particular attention must be given to work within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, to the Islamic Conference Organization, with the Islamic countries, and the United Nations.

Today's plenum will go down in history as an extraordinary one. The extraordinary situation requires extraordinary acts, and in the first place, monolithic unity, cohesion, and sangfroid. We must not lose our presence of mind and optimism. Extraordinary discipline and self-sacrifice are essential. It is possible that in the process of implementing national reconciliation we will come up against unforeseen circumstances, and will have to not only advance, but also retreat. It is difficult to foresee all situations. We must remember that we are all in the frontline, and the frontline runs everywhere. All this demands extraordinary accountability, exactingness, and tight control.

We are prepared for work in such a situation, ready to discharge our historic mission -- to defend peace for our long-suffering people, Najib said.

The PDPA leader dwelled on the results of his recent visit to the USSR. He said: I state with particular satisfaction that the talks in Moscow gave proof of the full coincidence of views on all the questions discussed. Our visit took place at a watershed in the history of the new Afghanistan, when the principles of national democratic revolution took on new content, when the PDPA proclaimed a course toward national reconciliation.

A visit to the homeland of great Lenin is a colossal event. Almost a year has elapsed since the 27th CPSU Congress, and the Land of the Soviets is astonishing the world by the unprecedented scale of work to speed up development of all spheres of the life of society. The spirit of renewal and restructuring taking hold of theminds and hearts of millions is becoming a material force. The pace and scale of this historic work are amazing and inspiring the true friends of the Soviet Union, including all members of our party and all patriots of Democratic Afghanistan.

GORBACHEV GREETS ITALIAN ARTIST ON BIRTHDAY

LD011112 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 1 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev cordially congratulated Renato Guttuso, one of the major artists of the present, with the 75th birthday anniversary.

"Your distinguished and original talent," the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, writes in a telegram published here today, "asserts in art genuine humanism and the ideals of progress, friendship between people and peace."

Renato Guttuso writes in his reply telegram:

"Your message of congratulations was the most beautiful present I could get for my 75th birthday."

PORTUGAL'S CUNHAL MEETS OFFICIALS, ENDS VISIT

LD301849 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 30 TASS -- A meeting took place at the CPSU Central Committee on Monday between Anatoliy Dobrynin, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vadim Zagladin, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, and Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, who was in Moscow en route to Portugal.

The participants in the meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship, reaffirmed the desire of the CPSU and the Portuguese Communist Party to strengthen and develop fruitful contacts between the two parties and to contribute to the development of relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and Portugal to promote peace and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Alvaro Cunhal left Moscow today.

DOBRYNIN, ZAGLADIN MEET WITH ITALIAN CP FIGURE

LD311215 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 31 TASS -- On December 30, Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting with Leonilde Jotti, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), president of the Chamber of Deputies of Italian parliament.

Some key aspects of the present-day international situation as well as matters pertaining to the development of Soviet-Italian relations were discussed during the conversation which was held in a cordial atmosphere.

FRG DEPUTY 'EMULATES' GOEBBELS IN REMARKS ON DRA

PM311331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Menshikov "Rejoinder": "Can't You '...Smell Burning!'"]

[Text] One would think that J. Todenhoefer, expert on questions of disarmament policy from the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] parliamentary faction, and his colleagues are familiar with the name of Goebbels. One would like to hope that these FRG figures are also familiar with the "peak" of propaganda camouflage which fascist Germany's supreme liar climbed when covering up the preparations for Germany's rapacious attack against the USSR. But just in case the gentlemen's memory may have slipped, let us quote the appropriate passage from the diary kept by the Nazi propaganda chief himself.

Goebbels wrote on 18 June 1941, in other words 3 days before the Hitlerites launched war on the Soviet Union: "Camouflage as regards Russia has reached its culmination. We have flooded the world with so many rumors that I myself find it difficult to make things out.... Our latest trick: We plan a peace conference with Russia's participation. Pleasant fare for the world public, but some newspapers think they can smell burning and are almost guessing what is actually involved."

We have had to quote this cynical document because Goebbels' laurels evidently prevent Todenhoefer and company from getting a moment's peace and have the same effect on their NATO colleagues in general, who are fanning the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan and are trying to torpedo the incipient political settlement around Afghanistan.

The tricks to which the Bonn expert resorts in order to emulate his spiritual mentor in the sphere of political camouflage! He was even prepared to don a turban and a basmach gown in order to cross illegally the border into Afghanistan on three occasions in the last few years with a group of dushman "escorts" and, on his return to the FRG, to astound the gullible public and press representatives with blood-chilling "own information" reports (let us note: Obtained from the gang leaders who had sponsored Todenhoefer). About what? About Soviet "crimes" in Afghanistan, about cities and villages "wiped off the face of the earth," and so on. In this respect Todenhoefer has proved a worthy pupil of Goebbels and the Nazi propaganda chief's main commandment -- "the more monstrous the lie, the greater the chance that millions will believe it..." -- has been accepted by the Bonn disarmament expert without any modification!

This is clearly evident from writings published a few days ago by the right-wing bourgeois newspaper DIE WELT and signed by Todenhoefer.

Even Goebbels, the idol of all anti-Sovietists, admitted in such cases to the "...smell of burning!" It is in vain that the deputy-scout and his brothers in faith from the CDU/CSU and DIE WELT hope that their stinking slander will, in the words of Todenhoefer's spiritual mentor from the Nazi reich, be "pleasant fare for the world public." After all, the smell of the Goebbels kitchen reeks for thousands of kilometers around...

GORBACHEV TO VISIT URUGUAY IN 1987

PY310156 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Uruguay Yuriy Lebedev today reported to President Sanguinetti that Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Politburo and chairman of the Soviet Supreme Presidium, has accepted an invitation from the Uruguayan Government to visit our country.

An official communique released by the Presidency after the Uruguayan president received the Soviet ambassador at the Libertad Building states that Ambassador Lebedev included this information and also said that the Soviet Government will be pleased to receive Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti.

Radio Carve has learned from other sources that President Sanguinetti will visit Moscow in June or July, and that Gorbachev will visit Uruguay in 1987.

This will be the first time in many decades that a representative of the USSR Supreme Presidium has visited Montevideo.

LEADERSHIP GREETS CASTRO ON CUBAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

PM021059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 87 First Edition p 1

[Soviet Party, Government Greetings to Cuban Leader Fidel Castro on Cuba's National Holiday; date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro!

On the occasion of the Cuban people's national holiday -- Liberation Day -- we send to you, to the PCC Central Committee, to the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and to the entire Cuban people our fraternal greeting and heartfelt congratulations.

Each year that separates us from those glorious days of January 1959 throws into greater relief the historic significance of the Cuban revolution for the destiny of Cuba's people and for the liberation, anti-imperialist movement as a whole. Soviet people are sincerely gladdened by the Cubans' achievements in building socialism, developing the economy and culture, and strengthening the country's defense capability.

The past year was marked by a most important event in the life of the party of Cuban Communists. The Third PCC Congress not only summed up the results of the path traveled and outlined the course for further actions, it also imparted a powerful impetus to the process both of surmounting everything that impedes your forward movement and consistently asserting the lofty principles of the Cuban revolution. The historic document adopted at the congress' concluding session -- the party's program -- will be a reliable guide for Cuba's further advance along the socialist path.

In the current complex international situation Cuba's active and constructive foreign policy is an important factor in the implementation of the socialist community's general course toward the cessation of the arms race and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, and in reinforcing the potential of the peace-loving forces opposed to imperial ambitions and aggressive neoglobalist schemes. Cuba's consistent line in support of the peoples' struggle against imperialist oppression and for political and economic independence, and your country's substantial role in the Nonaligned Movement have earned it deserved authority throughout the world.

It is a source of profound satisfaction that Soviet-Cuban relations, which are imbued with the spirit of socialist internationalism, are constantly broadening and strengthening in all directions. Soviet people are fully resolved to continue to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between our peoples and to display effective solidarity with socialist Cuba.

We wish the Cuban Communists and all Cuba's working people further successes in building the new society and implementing the decisions of the Third PCC Congress.

Accept our most sincere wishes for the fraternal Cuban people's prosperity and happiness on the occasion of the New Year, 1987.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

COMMANDERS RECEIVE CUBAN AWARDS; SOKOLOV PRESENT

PM311449 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Dec 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Presentation of Awards"]

[Text] Cuban orders and medals were presented 30 December to a group of Soviet commanders at the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in the Soviet Union.

The awards were presented by Division General U Rosales del Toro, candidate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, first vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, and chief of the General Staff. He warmly congratulated the recipients of the awards.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, spoke on behalf of the recipients. He expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba for the high awards.

The award presentation ceremony was attended by J. Camacho Aguilera, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the Soviet Union, and Colonel R. Marrero Gomez, military, naval, and air attache at the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in the USSR.

MOSCOW CEREMONY MARKS CUBAN REVOLUTION JUBILEE

PM011655 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] Cuba's working people, creatively utilizing the experience of the USSR and the other fraternal countries, are successfully resolving the tasks of socialist building. This was mentioned 30 December by participants in a ceremony attended by representatives of Moscow's working people dedicated to the 28th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

Cuba's ambassador to the USSR, J. Camacho Aguilera, who addressed the meeting, made a high assessment of the state of Cuban-Soviet relations and of the friendship existing between the peoples of the two countries.

Taking party in the meeting were V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, military leaders, and a delegation of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples and the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association headed by the association's president, Z. Marinello.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA DELIVERS NEW YEAR ADDRESS

LD011733 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Managua January 1 TASS -- The past year was exceptionally hard for the Sandinist revolution. But even though the United States escalated its acts of military, political and economic aggression, the extreme measures taken by the revolutionary government allowed Nicaragua to avoid economic catastrophe, President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua said in his New Year address to the people.

The new year of 1987 promises to be no less hard for the Sandinist revolution than was the past year. Our response to the escalation of aggression, trade and economic blockade, threats from U.S. imperialism should become an increase in production, an effective utilization of the domestic resources and the steady struggle in defense of the power of the working people, national sovereignty and the right to self-determination, the president said.

The slogan -- Nicaragua does not surrender -- should become the key one for the Nicaraguan people, the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Government, Ortega said.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES VENEZUELAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

PM311141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] Eduardo Soto Alvarez, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Venezuela, presented his credentials to P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin 29 December.

Following the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches, friendly talks were held between P.N. Demichev and E. Soto Alvarez.

GORBACHEV DELIVERS NEW YEAR ADDRESS TO NATION

PM011500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 87 First Edition p 1

["New Year Address to the Soviet People by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Dear comrades, friends: We have met for various reasons in the outgoing year. We conferred on domestic and international, good and alarming affairs. Today is a festive meeting. In a few minutes' time the Kremlin chimes will announce the birth of the New Year, 1987, the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October.

At such times there is a quite natural desire to look back on the outgoing year and also to take a look at tomorrow. The past year was the year of the 27th CPSU Congress, a congress which will occupy a special place in the history of the Soviet state. The congress brought theoretical thought to a new height, devised the strategy of acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, and initiated the all-embracing renewal of our society.

The past year was a year of purposeful search, a year of intense toil; transformations which until recently were designs and plans are more and more taking on real shape and are being embodined in the affairs of the people. The past year was a year of mounting struggle for peace. The people of the world now have a deeper understanding of the danger of military catastrophe, of the need for an improvement in international relations, for the halting of nuclear tests, disarmament, and for reaching peace accords.

The CPSU Central Committee notes with satisfaction and gratitude the Soviet people's constant support for the policy of the Communist Party. It is the support of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, of all nationalities and ethnic groups, men and women, veterans and youths -- this is support in deed, through toll, through the struggle of our ideals.

In practically every sector of the economy, overcoming manifestations of stagnation, we have been able to move forward. A substantial growth in the national income has been achieved; it will exceed 4 percent. A turn to a more active solution of social problems has taken shape. Over 10 million Soviet people are seeing in the New Year in new apartments.

The scale of construction of public education, health service, and cultural facilities has expanded. Of course, these are but the first steps, the first results of the utilization of the enormous potential which is at our disposal.

In the coming year we must reach higher levels in the economy, realize a wide-scale transfer of enterprises to new management methods, and decisively improve the quality of products. No less important and complex tasks await us also in other areas of life of the Soviet society. We know full well that nobody will do anything for us, no one will solve our tasks and our problems for us. We have to do everything ourselves. That means that every one of us has to quicken the pace in work and quicken it in a thorough manner. That is the only way to ensure acceleration and to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October with significant labor achievements.

We have entered a path of profound changes. That is our common choice. The forces of stagnation and complacency, and some people's hopes that everything will settle back in the old way still make themselves felt. But this is not going to stop the movement of Soviet society along the path of restructuring. We have to be firm and consistent; we cannot permit ourselves any indulgences. Initiative and responsibility, criticism and openness, and democracy and discipline -- these are our political and moral position, these are effective means for the development of the socialist system.

The Soviet people are rightly proud of being the first to enter the path of socialist transformations. Socialism has raised our homeland to the heights of socioeconomic and cultural progress. It set the working man free and given him extensive rights and freedoms. The world socialist system has a beneficial effect on the development of all of mankind. The revolution, comrades, goes on; above all it goes on in our affairs. The revolutionary spirit of the commenced restructuring is the living breath of October. Socialism can and must give the working people even more if we boldly go forward along the road of innovation, along the road bequeathed by Lenin of developing the historic creativity of the popular masses led by the party of communists. The world is meeting the new year. Each people has its own customs, its own rituals in meeting it. But people are alike in one respect -- on New Year's eve they wish themselves, those close to them, and their peoples happiness and a peaceful life. Nowadays, however, good wishes alone are not enough; we must also have good deeds. Our earthly home has never before been subject to such danger. Too many weapons have piled up in it; these must not be built up further, we must not permit a catastrophe.

The situation of nuclear confrontation requires fresh approaches in international politics. The Soviet Union has come forward with wide-ranging peaceful initiatives in the name of improving the international climate. We invested the maximum of goodwill in our proposals in Reykjavik. That was a moment when mankind had a look beyond the horizon, so to speak, and saw the outline of a nuclear-free world. Unfortunately, the reaction of many political figures in the West to Reykjavik showed just how strong the stereotypes of the old, conservative thinking still are, just how far the policies of some governments are from the genuine hopes of the peoples.

We sincerely stretch out the hand of friendship and cooperation to all who are in favor of immediate talks on a total end to nuclear tests, of reduction and total elimination of nuclear weapons, and of development of international relations on the principles of equality and universal security. Our door remains open for talks.

But another thing must be clear to all -- our love of peace has nothing to do with weakness. The peaceful labor of Soviet people is reliably protected. The USSR Armed Forces, mighty and equipped with all they need, stand guard over the gains of socialism.

In meeting the New Year, we send hearty greetings and kind wishes to the peoples of the socialist countries, to all fighters for peace and social progress, and to all peoples on earth. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, I give you hearty greetings on the New Year, dear comrades! May it be bright and festive in your homes, your families, and your hearts! I wish you strong health, peace and prosperity, great success in labor and military service, in studies and creative work! Happy New Year, dear friends!

VOSS MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF FORMATION OF NATION

LD302041 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 30 Dec 86

["Address" by Avgust Eduardovich Voss, chairman of the USSR Council of Nationalities; date and place not specified -- live or recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the Soviet people meet the 64th anniversary of the formation of the USSR as a harmonious, international family united around the Communist Party. History knows no cooperation between nations and ethnic groups more durable and fruitful than the fraternal state association -- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- created in 1922 by the will of the peoples. The solution of the national question in the USSR is above all one of the greatest merits of our Party, a living embodiment of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's ideas and the Leninist principles of the nationalities policy.

In developing the teachings of Marx and Engels on the national question, Lenin, in new historical conditions, theoretically substantiated a number of important positions connected with resolving the practical tasks of building a multinational state. Vladimir Ilich gave outstanding service to he theoretical basis and practical construction of the Soviet Federation as the most expedient form of national-state organization in the life of the many peoples of Russia. He deeply and thoroughly substantiated the need for the closest unity among Soviet republics in order to resolve common tasks of socialist construction and the defense of the homeland from imperialist encroachments. Lenin considered the exclusion of any form of inequality in relations between nations as a guarantee of the firmness of this union. The new edition of the CPSU Program notes: The victory of October put an end forever to national oppression and inequality of nations.

An enormous role was played by the voluntary unification of free and equal peoples in forming a single multinational state: The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. During socialist construction, the rapid economic, social and cultural progress of former national outlying districts was ensured. National dissention became a thing of the past. Fraternal friendship, close cooperation and mutual assistance between all peoples of the USSR became the average. The attainment of real equality among the peoples of the Soviet Union is one of the brightest manifestations of the internationalist nature of the Soviet state. The alignment and raising of the level of economic, sociopolitical and cultural development were an important factor in the rapid and all-round progress of all the USSR's Republics. In fraternal unity, the constructive energy, creative capabilities and talents of all of the country's national and ethnic groups revealed themselves to the maximum.

Today, the CPSU shows constant concern for the further development and perfecton of national relations, their scientific management, and the socioeconomic development of all national-state formations. The 27th CPSU Congress paid great attention to these questions. The Central Committee's Political Report to the congress, and the documents, resolutions and the CPSU programs adopted by it on the main directions of the country's economic and social development for the 5-year plan period and to the year 2000 made a deep scientific analysis of the state of affairs in this sphere and specific routes were defined for further perfecting national relations at the contemporary stage. The most important decisions adopted in recent years on the most vital questions of national-state construction, on the urgent problems of the social and economic development of all union and autonomous republics and other national-state formations, testify to the everyday practical activity of the Party's Central Committee, the Politburo and the highest state bodies of power and management regarding this matter.

First and foremost is the Constitution of the USSR, which reflects a new stage in the development of socialist democracy in national relation; these are a number of major all-union laws which set out, in accordance with the USSR's constitution, and with the requirements of practice, the most important sections of state work. Beginning in 1983, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the country's government adopted decisions on such central problems as the construction of a number of major irrigation systems in the north, in the Caucasus, in south Ukraine, in Moldavia and in the Volga region; the further development of water resources' construction in the Republics of Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Western Siberia and the Transurals, the Transcaucasus, in the RSFSR non-Chernozem Zone, Belorussia and the near-Baltic region; and also the construction of the Caucasus pass railway, the building of which will make it possible to significantly increase passenger and freight transportation and to ensure the further development of production forces of the Transcaucasus Soviet Republics.

Today, the internationalist policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet multinational state is manifested particularly boldly in organizing the joint efforts of all republics for resolving tasks such as the further social and economic development of the Russian non-Chernozem Zone. The USSR is a bright manifestation of genuine democracy in intra-national relations. The entire Soviet socialist state system is aimed -- figuratively speaking, is programmed -- at the all-embracing attention of the working people's masses of various nationalities, to everyday, and also decisive, participation in the management of state and public affairs. A most important element of our state system, both Union and national, is the tried and tested method of thoroughly taking into account of the particular and specific national everyday needs in state practice. International and national Soviet state systems do not conflict but mutually enrich and complement each other. Life has convincingly shown that the Soviet socialist (?and) national state system serves the cause of uniting the working people of various nationalities and of cohesion on a genuinely internationalist basis. Any form of national state system in the USSR expresses and protects the interests of the working people of all nationalities.

In whatever republic a Soviet person lives, to whatever nation or ethnic group he belongs, he is always and everywhere first and foremost the citizen of a single USSR, having equal rights with all, and obligations on the territory of any national republic or any national state formation. In this we see clear manifestation of the internationalism of socialist democracy, and also the great, patriotic and internationalist feeling of pan-Soviet, pan-national pride that has developed in Soviet people.

Does all this mean, however, that in the area of relations between nationalities, there are no longer any significant problems, or that the socialist principles and norms of relations between nations and ethnic groups will henceforth become established by themselves? Of course not.

In the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th party congress, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev pointed out that our achievements in the development of national relations should not create the idea of problem-free national processes. Conflicts characteristic of all kinds of development are inevitable in this sphere too. The main thing is to see the constantly arising aspects and facets, and to seek and to give correct answers in timely fashion to questions which are submitted by life. Marxist-Leninists never put their trust in allowing national relations to take care of themselves. They always took into consideration the objective complexity in the process of establishing the development of a new type of relations between the peoples in a country numbering such a multitude of nations, ethnic groups and national groups settled on the enormous expanses of the Eurasian mainland, and divided in the past by profound cultural and religious differences.

The formation and strengthening of internationalist consciousness and concern over the socialist direction in the national psychology of the wide masses of working people is a creative matter demanding painstaking and constant efforts. In the present period, when the matter is about speeding up the country's social and economic development, and restructuring and renewing all aspects of life in our society, it is particularly important to strive for a universal increase in the labor, public and political activeness of the masses and for a unity of efforts by working people of all fraternal republics to resolve the responsible tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan period. The utmost strengthening of the development of our single all-union multinational state is submitted as an immediate task in the further perfection of national relations.

As is known, the soviet socialist state system embodies the dialectic unity of the international and national. Soviets, in uniting working people of all nationalities on a class and international basis, express most fully and accurately the internationalism of the socialist state and our way of life. The activity of soviets, as the most popular and sovereign bodies of the state, defending the fundamental interests and aims of the working class and the working people of all nationalities, ensures increasingly close cooperation between all nations and ethnic groups and a strengthening of cohesion among all Soviet peoples.

The increase of both the material and intellectual potential of each republic, and at the same time its maximum utilization for harmonious development of the entire national economic complex, is one of the most important directions of the Soviet nationalities policy. Now there is no need for one-sided help from the working people of the central areas to the population in other regions of the country, as was the case in the period of socialist construction. Today, the party requires that republic and local organs approach the solution of all questions of economic development in their territories from all-state positions. In particular, thanks to the joint work of all the peoples, the large-scale programs for developing the natural resources of Siberia, the far east and the north, the BAM zone, the energy and other programs are being implemented. By their joint efforts the peoples of our country struggle for the intensification of our national economy. The implementation of the single scientific-technical policy accelerates the internationalization of economic life.

The development of the socialist -- varied in its content, internationalist in its multinational forms, and by its spirit the single culture of the Soviet people on the basis of the best achievements and the original progressive traditions of the USSR peoples -- is a component of the Leninist nationalities policy. Life has laughed at the critics of socialism who had forecast the decline of national cultures under socialism. The unprecedented rise of intellectual creativity of the USSR peoples is also remarkable in that it exposes the enormous talent of the multinational masses of working people, because this enables everybody to participate, on an equal basis, in the fruitful process of the mutual enrichment of cultures and in introducing the values of other peoples.

An enormous role in implementing the spiritual process among all nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union is played by the Russian language, its constantly developing and consolidating internationalist mission. The mastering -- alongside one's own native language -- of the Russian language, which has been voluntarily adopted by Soviet people as a means of intranational intercourse, expands the access to achievements of science and technology, of Soviet and world culture. The perfecting of relations between nationalities today means constant concern by the CPSU and the Soviets for internationalist and patriotic upbringing of the working people.

In conditions of a growth of labor collectives of many nationalities, it is specially important to raise the level of intranational intercourse, to form in Soviet people, especially young people, political tact, respect for the language, progressive traditions and cultural values of other peoples. The formation of firm, internationalist convictions is indivisible form resolute struggle against backward customs and habits, manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism.

Here it must not be forgotten that bourgeois nationalist manifestations and all sorts of negative phenomena are actively incited by imperialist propaganda, by the ideologists of the bourgeois world. Our class enemies seize with great fervor on any manifestations of this sort, inflating and encouraging them; they are pursuing the aim of weakening the unity of the peoples of our country by any methods.

The stepping up of our efforts, the debunking of bourgeois concepts, the improvement of propaganda on the achievements of socialism and Lenin's nationalities policy are topical and important tasks. Relations between nationalities, as a complex area -- and not without its contradictions -- of our political life, needs constant and close attention.

Taking into account the necessity to eradicate negative phenomena, the party turns all organs of power, party and social organizations toward even more consistent and insistent cultivation -- with the help of the entire arsenal of educational and legal means -- of an atmosphere of intolerance toward greedy money grubbers, poor workers, drunkards, bureaucrats and slovens, toward indifferent and irresponsible economic managers, and toward all bearers of immoral antipatriotic behavior. The struggle against negative phenomena in our life, which contradict the socialist morale, is one of the most important directions of political-educational work of the entire social policy proceeding from the materials and documents of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and from the 27th party congress. Educationally cultivating the deep understanding of the common character of the Soviet people's interests, educationally cultivating the feeling of the united family for all peoples of the USSR, and the forming of an internationalist consciousness and national pride are some of the most important tasks of all our ideological work.

In conclusion, I would like to underscore that the successful solution of the nationalities question in the Soviet Union evokes great interest throughout the world. It is being studied and actively used by socialist and developing countries. The Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU and the historic practice of national and the social development of all peoples in the Soviet Union itself has a great revolutionary influence on the present day world, and it serves as a buttress and support of all revolutionary and democratic forces. Being international in its essence, this experience has long been the property of all progressive mankind. It actively serves toward such lofty and humane goals as the prevention of a world nuclear disaster, mutual understanding among peoples, national liberation, democracy and social progress.

KOLBIN DISCUSSES TASKS WITH KAZAKH WRITERS

LD312203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] The striving to achieve a new, high-quality Soviet society opens up a boundless field of activity for artistic work. This was noted at the meeting between Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, the writers of the republic which took place today.

They held a frank and cordial conversation about the increased contribution of men of letters to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, about everyone's tangible participation in acceleration and restructuring, about raising responsibility for the ideological, moral and internationalist education of the working people, especially of the young, and about the truthful reflection of reality.

The strategic policy of the party geared toward the sharp acceleration of the pace of social and economic progress has set responsible new tasks for the literary workers of the republic. It is necessary to be more insistent and more purposeful in assisting the psychological and moral reorientation and in the struggle against negative phenomena. It is necessary to be more bold in investigating the further development of national and intranational relations [natsionalnyye i mezhnatsionalnyye otnosheniya] and in striving in one's creative search for the large-scale and comprehensive elucidation of the deeply rooted phenomena and processes which are taking place.

The works that are being published in the republic in the Kazakh, Russian, Uighur, Nenets and Korean languages are doing a great deal for the revitalization of people's civic-mindedness and for the reinforcement of friendship among the people of various nationalities.

However, mediocre works distant from the affirmation of genuine human values are still not infrequently produced by writers. Insufficient attention is devoted to youth topics. The focus on trivial subjects, complacency and a remoteness from modern-day conflicts and real clashes are all phenomena which have not yet been overcome. While criticizing what is outmoded and exposing stagnation, men of letters should not forget the lesson of truth taught by the 27th CPSU Congress, it was stressed at the meeting. There must be no reconciliation with drabness or narrow mercenary interests in literature. Genuine prestige and popularity are gained through force of talent, the significance of the work of literature that is written and the intellectual content and emotional richness of every new work.

Questions relating to the further strengthening of the ties between men of letters and labor collectives, the direct involvement of writers in explaining the CPSU's domestic and foreign policies and support by writers on current affairs for valuable undertakings and initiatives aimed at the successful fulfillment of the plans of the 12th 5-Year Plan and at ushering in the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution in a fitting manner were raised at the meeting.

ALMA-ATA SETS UP MOBILE MILITIA, PEOPLE'S SQUADS

LD021038 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh 0200 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] A regular meeting of the republic's Coordinating Council for Struggle Against Crime, Alcoholism, Drug Addiction and Nonlabor Incomes under the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee which was chaired by Comrade Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, has been held.

Responsibilities were divided among members of the Council: Specific tasks were entrusted to the Ministries of Internal Affairs, Justice, Health, Finances, the Procurator's Office, and the Supreme Court of the Kazakh SSR concerning strengthening the struggle against negative phenomena.

At the meeting a report was read by Shuliko, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Gorkom, about measures being taken to ensure appropriate public order in the republic's capital. It was deemed expedient to create in the city mobile groups consisting of members of the militia and people's squads. Their functions will be to reliably protect the rights of citizens and to verify observance of socialist law.

On the agenda of the next meeting of the council is the question of measures to get rid of parasites and similar elements in Alma-Ata city.

KAZAKH CP BUREAU MEETS WITH TEACHERS, STUDENTS

LD301902 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh 1500 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Text] Today a meeting of the party and Komsomol aktiv, professorial as well as teaching staff and students of a number of higher educational establishments of Alma-Ata with members of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed topical questions of improving the educational and upbringing process and improving the labor, creative and public activity of future specialists.

Meetings were held at the Kazakh Pedagogical Institute for Girls with Mukashev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; at the Agriculture Institute with Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakah SSR Council of Ministers; at the Architecture and Construction Institute with Bashmakov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; at the Foreign Languages Pedagogical Institute with Davletova, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; at the Abay Kazakh Pedagogical Institute with Kamalidenov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; at the Zoo Veterinary Institute with Rybnikov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; at the Energy Institute with Grebenyuk, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; at the Physical Cultural Institute with Colonel Lobov, commander of the Central Asian Military District; at the National Economy Institute with Mendybayev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Obkom.

In colleges of higher education -- because it is higher education that requires restructuring -- measures are being implemented to improve the organization of studies and upbringing of students and their involvement in scientific-technical research. But it is essential that this work should be done much more energetically and imaginatively, and that the measures should be imbued with Marxist-Leninist conviction, a feeling of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism and of the unity and fraternity of the peoples of the USSR.

The demands of the young people must be met more fully, and shortcomings in cultural and domestic services and in the organization of leisure for young men and women must be eliminated more decisively. In all this a more active role must be played by rectors, party, trade union, and Komsomol committees and all teachers.

WRITER REVIEWS ALMS-ATA INCIDENTS 17-18 DEC

PM301522 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Jan 87 p 10

[Anuar Alimzhanov article under the rubric "A Writer's Say": "What Happened in Alma-Ata"]

[Text] Tranquillity has descended on the capital of Kazakhstan. [paragraph continues]

Studies are under way, as before, in the VUZ's and technical schools. Communists are speaking at enterprises and among the workers. Volunteer militia departments -- Kazakhs, Russians, Ukrainians -- patrol the streets and squares. But it is still too soon to say that everything is back to normal.

People are trying to understand: What happened in Alma-Ata 17-18 December? What is the reason for these events?

It all started the morning after a routine plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. There is every reason to assert that its decisions were received as well-founded and rightful by the vast majority of the republic's Communists and working people. Nonetheless some people managed, by means of persuasion, deception, and threats, to bring inexperienced, politically illiterate youths out onto the streets and squares. Nationalistic slogans appeared, drawn from the darkest depths of history and discarded and ruled out by life itself. Hoolligans, drunkards, and other antisocial individuals joined the crowd. Wild rowdies, armed with metal rods, sticks, and stones, beat up and insulted citizens, overturned cars and set fire to them, and broke the glass in stores, hostels, and other public buildings.

In a difficult situation, workers from law enforcement organs displayed courage and restraint. They did not yield to provocation, although they were subjected to attacks. Militiamen and detachments of the volunteer people's militia put a stop to the chaos.

Now, a few days later, on analyzing the facts, you become ever more clearly aware that a provocative attempt was made to engender alienation between people and between nations. There was an attempt to encroach on socialism's most precious sacred gain -- our friendship and cohesion.

The Kazakh people have always been profoundly aware of the value of friendship with other people. Some 255 years ago they voluntarily declared their affiliation with Russia. At that time, in the second half of the 17th century and the early 18th century, the great bard of the steppe, Bukhar-Zhyrau, who lived in this world for nearly a century and was famed not only for his mind, talent, justice, and fearlessness, but also for his selflessness, a man whom neither khans nor sultans dared to disobey, the beloved of the people, taught us to cherish purity of thought and protect our spiritual kinship with the Russians. That is history's behest, that is our memory, the memory of a whole people.

It surely cannot be forgotten how, in the times of czarism and the rule of the khans, the people of Kazakhstan, like those of Russia, were subjected to the cruellest oppression, and rebels and freethinkers were exiled from the center of Russia to us, as they were to Siberia. Remember that in those times those who served out their exile among us included the great singer of the Ukraine, Taras Shevchenko; the Pole Adolf Januszkiewicz; and the genius of Russian literature, Fedor Dostoyevskiy. In those years they exiled here, as to Siberia, hundreds of thousands of unknown sons not only of the Russian people, but of other people too. Many of them remained forever in Kazakhstan, which became the homeland of their descendants. At that time, in past centuries, unfortunate refugees from Russian villages and Tatar and Bashkir settlements found refuge among us, and Uigurs and Dungans found their way to us in search of food and shelter....So Kazakhstan did not become international all of a sudden.

No people can live in a vacuum. A people's history is linked intimately with the history of other peoples, since without mutual enrichment, mutual influence in language and culture, and mutual understanding, no development is possible. [paragraph continues]

This was said repeatedly by our great predecessors, the democrats and enlighteners Chokan Valikhanov, Abay, and Ibray Altynsarin. They stressed repeatedly that the Kazakhs' history and culture are linked inseparably to the history and culture of all our brother peoples, first and foremost the Russian people.

The battle against fascism was a severe trial of our internationalism. Songs and legends were composed, dozens of books were written, and movies were made about the heroism and bravery of the sons and daughters of the Kazakh people. I remember how in those years the women in our villages gave a handful of oat flour and beaker of milk first of all to the children evacuated from Russia, the Ukraine, and Belorussia.

Our fraternity and our friendship were won in battle, sealed by blood, and tempered by history. We have spiritual unity, our ideas and aspirations are one...

How my republic has flourished in the years of soviet power, marching in the international formation of the USSR's peoples! My land made an astonishing historical leap from backwardness to the social and economic heights from which it is visible today to all the world. My forefathers could not have dreamed that the Kazakh steppe would be a harbor for space and a great grain region, that we would have highly developed industry and leading science. This became reality thanks to the generous, selfless assistance of the great Russian people and thanks to the harmonious creative labor of Russians, Kazakhs, Ukrainians, Germans, and other peoples of the country. The Turkestan-Siberian railroad, Kazakhstan's Magnitka, the virgin lands, Baykonur -- these are not only the sites of our common achievements, but eternal symbols of our truly life-giving friendship. Only in the family of fraternal Soviet peoples did the Kazakhs acquire their own statehood and receive every opportunity for national development.

I write about all this, and I cannot escape the recurrent thought: "Yes, all that is true. It has all been said and written about many times. So why did the instigators of the events of 17 and 18 December decide to attack what is sacred to us?"

Where is the source of the evil?

Once again, memory resurrects the events of past year and recalls the atmosphere we lived in when indicators and figures were in the forefront and people stood in the shadow of statistics for years on end. Bribery and corruption grew up and duplicity flourished. The people invested with power said one thing from the platform, but did another in practice. Favoritism, flattery, and servility engendered the cult of the leader on the level of the artel, the village, the rayon, the oblast, and the republic. In recent decades in Kazakhstan criticism from below was reduced to nothing. Anyone who was so bold could expect major unpleasantnesses. All this engendered indifference and passivity in people and fostered parasitism, careerism, and deception. The republic failed to wage a persistent struggle against hooliganism, drunkenness, alcoholism, and drug addiction, especially among juveniles.

The organizers of the disorders took advantage of all this. The question logically arises: But what did they want, what were they demanding, those who ranted and raved on the streets an squares? On that day, 17 December, workers from party and soviet organs and public organizations offered those who wished it the opportunity to mount the platfrom and discuss the situation calmly and reasonably. Why did the inspirers of this savage outburst not speak out "on behalf of young people"? Where were they in that hour?! They were sitting it out, trembling, fearing for their own skin. [paragraph continues]

They incited and urged unthinking youngsters of madness, and then hid. Well done, you enthusiasts for the nation, who push your children into the abyss of nationalism, into rioting! They raised their fists against the ideas of friendship and love, of our peaceful and happy life, ideas which we all cherish.

However, some people did mount the platform, all the same....For instance, a food store worker. She spoke of herself, of how difficult it has been to obtain an apartment and how long it had taken. With no connection with what had been said, she cried out: Why have they sent a leader to Kazakhstan "from outside"? It was patiently explained to her who this leader is and where he had worked, how he has elected unanimously by the members of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee plenum, nearly half of whom are Kazakhs....

I believe, I am profoundly convinced, that a time will come when we learn who organized the events in Alma-Ata. The truth, and nothing but the truth, is needed now more than ever. The people of whom I am a son must know the names and faces of those who surreptitiously sowed seeds of distrust between the Kazakh people and other peoples living in the republic. We will learn who deceived our children, who led them from their student hostels with vile lies and thrust hostile, ignorant banners into their hands, and withdrew.

These days have been days of sobering ideological and political insight and understanding of the real state of affairs. It is today that we are learning the bitter lessons of the mistakes we made in earlier years, when the struggle for the new man and his ideological and moral education sometimes amounted to no more than listing instances and examples of friendship and extolling successes in this field. Memory is persistent, and it preserves everything, including those instances, actions, and events which little by little, imperceptibly, in the cheerful guise of praising successes, gnawed away at the sacred tree of our friendship like a grub.

In recent years there has been no perceptible concern about the state of international education work. Naturalness and sincerity have been lost in our relations.

I do not wish to pass off wishes as reality. Nor, however, do I want a distorted opinion to arise about our young people, or about our people, who have won the love and respect of their brothers -- Russians and Ukrainians, Latvians and Uzbeks, Tajiks and Armenians -- with their labor, their heartfelt openness, and their loyalty to friendship.

Yes, it is difficult for us people of Kazakhstan today. Stagnation in economic development, bribery, official abuses, and other negative phenomena -- this too is a cause of what happened.

I, a Kazakh, have many writer friends in all republics of the country, and I am proud of it. Let them too have their say about us and our friendship today. It is necessary. We are going through a stern school of truth, a school of realism. And today this truth calls on us to say that all of us, the inhabitants of Kazakhstan, whatever nation we may belong to, are united as never before.

An attempt was made to set fire to our common home, but it was not to be. We will not permit it. The guarantee of this is our unity. The earnest of this is the gains of our great revolution.

'INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE' IMPLICATED IN KAZAKHSTAN THEFT

PM301625 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Dec 86 p 4

[I. Alekseyenko report: "Thieves Arrested"]

[Text] Alma-Ata -- Senior Highway Patrol Inspector M. Turgumbayev stopped two vehicles at night at the State Motor Inspectorate's post near the village of Malovodnoye. The drivers' documents were in order: According to their travel chits V. Askarbayev and T. Maldybayev had been collecting produce in Dzhambulskiy Rayon, and A. Sarsembayev in Alma-Ata. But the sealed door of the PAZ-3742 van aroused the militiaman's suspicion.

The seal was broken in the presence of witnesses and the van turned out to be stuffed with fir trees. As V. Mukashev, chief of criminal investigation at the Enbekshikazakhskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department, explained, that same day B. Askarbarbayev and T. Maldybayev, drivers for the Kegenskiy motor transport enterprise, had cut them down in Charkuduk wood in the Karkarinskiy forestry area. The thieves caused almost R400 worth of damage to the state, destroying 18 surviving Tyan-shan spruce, but decided not to transport them in their truck, asking A. Sarsembayev to secrete them in van under seal. But not even this failed to save the law-breakers from discovery.

The spruce trees were intended for influential people. A list of the would-be owners of these beautiful tress also figures in the criminal case brought against the thieves.

MISMANAGEMENT BY TATAR ASSR SOVIETS NOTED

LD272152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] As has already been reported, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has examined the activities of the soviets of people's deputies of the Tatar ASSR in the area of perfecting the style and methods of their activities in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. It is noted in the adopted decision that the soviets of people's deputies of the republic are taking steps to restructure the style and methods of their activities and to develop the democratic initiatives of management. They are adopting openness more widely in their activities.

At the same time, the local soviets of the Tatar ASSR are underutilizing their authority for the management of economic, social, and cultural construction. There is a lack of a business-like approach in the activities of the local soviets. There is no systematic approach to the restructuring of their work. Paperwork methods of management are being forced out slowly. The monitoring of the execution of adopted decisions remains a formality in many soviets of people's deputies.

The necessity to implement a number of concrete practical measures for the improvement of the style, forms, and methods of their organizational, political, and educational activities was pointed out to the soviets of people's deputies of the Tatar ASSR.

KIRGHIZ PLENUM DISCUSSES INDUSTRIAL LEADERSHIP

PM011521 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 21 Dec 86 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Plenum of Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee was held 20 December in Frunze. The plenum examined the question "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations To Improve the Leadership of Industry in the New Management Conditions." The report was delivered by N.I. Semenov, secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

The following took part in the discussion of the report: E. Duysheyev, first secretary of Talas Kirghiz Communist Party Obkom; Z. Mamatov, leader of a team of furnance operators at the Kadamdzhayskiy M.V. Frunze Antimony Combine; V.I. Tokarev, second secretary of Frunze Kirghiz Communist Party Gorkom; Dzh. A. Tentiyev, Kirghiz SSR minister of light industry; A.M. Muraliyev, general director of the "Kirgizavtomash" Production Association; N.P. Davydov, second secretary of Osh Kirghiz Communist Party Obkom; K.Dzh. Osmonaliyeva, worker at the Naryn Food Combine; P.I Manchenko, first secretary of Kantskiy Kirghiz Communist Party Raykom; V.K. Kandakov, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR People's Control Committee; T.M. Chaplinskiy, lathe operator at the Rybachye Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Plant; S.A. Medvedev, director of the Kirghiz Mining and Smelting Combine.

The plenum was addressed by A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum adopted a detailed resolution on the question discussed.

G.N. Kiselev, second secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, delivered information "On Progress in Implementing the Critical Remarks and Proposals Uttered at the 18th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress and the 2d Plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee."

M.M. Kononova, pattern cutter at the Frunze Footwear Production Association, and V.I. Orlov, first secretary of Przhevalsk Kirghiz Communist Party Gorkom, took part in the discussion of this information.

A resolution was adopted on the question examined.

The plenum examined an organizational matter.

The plenum relieved A. Duysheyev of the duties of member of the Bureau of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee. The plenum confirmed the appointment of Sh.I. Kudabayeva as chief of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Section, having relieved B.K. Kydykova of these duties in connection with her reassignment.

V.I. Bessarabov, sector chief on the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, took part in the work of the plenum.

The plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Centrall Committee has completed its work.